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HUGHES IS FIRM FOR AMERICANISM

Wants Support of No One Subordinating U. S. Interests to Others.

HAS NO ENTANGLEMENTS

NEW YORK, October 25.—Charles E. Hughes last night told an audience that crowded Schuylers Park Hall in Queensborough that he did not want the support of any one who has any interest superior to that of the United States, who would not instantly champion the right and interest of America against any country whatever, who wants immunity for foreign aggression, or who would have the power of this nation held captive to any foreign influence or swayed by alien machinations.

Mr. Hughes' declaration was made at the first of three meetings at which he spoke in New York city last night. The other two meetings were held in Harlem and the Bronx.

"It is hardly necessary to say that if I am elected," Mr. Hughes declared, "we shall have an exclusively American policy in the service of American interests. I have no secret understanding, no unstated purpose, if any one supposes that in case of my election the right and interests of American citizens will be subordinated to any ulterior purpose or to the interest of the policies of any foreign power whatever, he is doomed to disappointment."

Free of Entanglements.

"I am an American, free and clear of all foreign entanglements. We propose to have an administration, an American administration, which, dealing with all nations on a basis of the most absolute fairness, will maintain unshakably American rights on land and sea.

"We shall not tolerate the use of our soil for foreign intrigue. We shall not permit threats from any quarter for any foreign influence to sway us from our action. I believe that the great mass of American people are sincerely patriotic. I said long ago in my speech in acceptance that whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have a common country and we could not tolerate a divided allegiance.

"I desire the support of every true American, who stands for principles, whatever his race, and I do not want the support of any one who has any interest superior to that of the United States. The United States must be supreme.

"And as to any who would have an allegiance that is not single and complete, as to any who would not instantly champion the rights and interests of America against any country whatever, as to any who would seek immunity for foreign aggression, or who would have the power of this nation held captive to any foreign influence or swayed by alien machinations, let them not vote for me."

Want Peace Exemplar to World.

"Having demonstrated the possibility of the unity of diverse races in devotion to Americanism, we want our peace to be an exemplar to the world. We wish the spirit of toleration and the equal opportunities enjoyed here to prevail among all peoples. We hope to see the cessation of a world aroused against atrocities, against oppression and discrimination on account of race or religious faith.

"But to be of aid in the accomplishment of these great ends we must conserve our moral influence. In this aspect a weak and vacillating foreign policy has a most serious result. We must be correct, firm, convincing. Rights will not long remain such unless courageously maintained, and our international influence, with its potency of service to humanity, will depend on the maintenance of our self-respect, on our international repute, on the high efficiency of our diplomatic agencies, on our ability to command and hold the respect of the world."

But One Attempt to Heckle.

There was only one attempt to heckle the nominee, and that occurred early in his first speech. Mr. Hughes was speaking of "democratic promises made four years ago," enumerating what he termed the three leading promises. They were, he said:

"First, they were going to reduce the cost of living. Second, they would not disturb the business of the country. Third, they would provide sufficient revenue from imports.

"Now," the nominee continued, "what did they do?"

A man in the gallery arose, "as Governor of New York?"

"Well," Mr. Hughes replied—as the house echoed with cries of "Put him out!"—"Sit down!"—"Well, I did a great many things as Governor of New York for the people of the state of New York."

The heckler sought to ask another question, but was apparently not confused, and sat down.

"If our friend can ask a question intelligently," Mr. Hughes said, "I will try to answer it." The nominee then went on with his speech, which was largely devoted to his tariff views. At the Harlem and Bronx meetings Mr. Hughes was frequently interrupted by applause.

Mark Opening of Campaign.

Last night's meetings virtually marked the opening of the campaign in New York city, so far as Mr. Hughes personally was concerned. He had spoken in this city only once before since his nomination, the occasion being his speech of acceptance, July 31.

In his second speech, and in the third, Mr. Hughes last night urged his audience to support the state ticket. At the Harlem and Bronx meetings where he was welcomed with such applause that the chairman tried in vain for several minutes to introduce him, he said:

"While I speak of a republican administration with a majority in Congress as the result we seek to achieve, I also want to see the success of the republican state ticket, and I bespeak for it your support. I refer to Gov. Whitman and his associates on the ticket."

Favors Treaty With Russia.

Before this audience, as before the audience in Harlem, Mr. Hughes endorsed the republican platform plank declaring for a treaty with Russia "that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native born or alien." In this connection Mr. Hughes said: "We are devoted to the principle of civil and religious liberty, and we cannot recognize any racial or religious discrimination with respect to the privileges of our citizens, whether at home or abroad.

"The republican party also renews the pledge to maintain the right of asylum, which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted. We obtained liberties established by none who fled from religious and political persecution, and we have the deepest sympathy for all who seek a place of refuge from oppression. We welcome those who seek the opportunities of American freedom, and on the other hand we insist that they shall recognize their responsibilities. We must wisely promote all agencies of Americanization. We can permit no divided allegiance, no alien spirit, no un-American outlook."

Los Angeles has an area of 387 square miles.

MOTORMAN IS RETIRED; MANY YEARS ON CARS

W. T. Benton, Whom Everybody in Georgetown Knows, Pensioned by W. E. and E. Co.



WILLIAM T. BENTON.

A Star reporter who went to Georgetown to look for William T. Benton happened to knock at a door on the wrong street. Some one upstairs popped a head from the window and when the reporter said he wanted to see Mr. Benton a large and inquisitive group of children on the sidewalk burst out in chorus:

"He lives over on 31st street, mister!"

In about two minutes the stranger within Georgetown's gates discovered that everybody there knows William T. Benton, and that William T. Benton knows every one else.

All this was a prelude to the announcement that the Washington Railway and Electric Company has retired William T. Benton after a continuous service of twenty-two years driving cars without a "miss." Mr. Benton drove cars before motormen were heard of, and after the last horse car had taken a spin on the old turntable at East Capitol and 5th streets the company placed a controller and a motorman's mitt in his hands and told him to go to it.

Tried to Enlist in Union Army.

The reporter found the veteran in his sitting room at 1235 21st street.

"I handled horses all my life," he said, "and when I left the job I had before this one, Bob Weaver said to me, 'Take one of these cars and drive it.' That was my initiation into the car company's service."

"Who was Bob Weaver?"

"Oh, you know Bob Weaver. He's an old Georgetown boy, president of the gas company now."

"Oh."

"Well, you see, I was born in the old first ward in 1845 and knew every one along the line. I was always fond of horses, and when the war broke out I tried to enlist in Baker's cavalry. They were camped up where Farragut Square is now. Baker asked me a few questions. I told him I had a mother and two sisters. 'Boy,' said he, 'I'd like to have you, but you ought to stay home and support mother and the girls.' So I stayed, and two weeks later Baker's cavalry was shot to pieces.

"This old town has changed a lot since I was a boy. There was a time when I knew the name of everybody I would see on the street. Lately, though, there are a lot of strangers around."

One "Miss" in Twenty-Two Years.

The veteran said he had only one "miss" in twenty-two years of service with the Washington Railway and Electric, and that this had never been charged against him. The "miss" consisted in being a few minutes late at the car barn one morning. It was not serious, and the record of twenty-two years was not marred.

Mr. Benton discussed the labor situation:

"I have never had any use for unions," he said, "and did not leave the company at the time of the recent car strike. I have no grievance against the company. Some of us older men remember the previous attempt to make trouble between the employees and the company. That was a fiasco. When this last strike came some of the boys asked me what I was going to do. 'I'll take my car out on time,' I said, and I did. The company doesn't interfere with the unions, and they don't mind anything as long as the labor leaders don't try to boss the company."

The veteran driver and motorman, who says he believes he has carried everybody in Washington on his car, has been granted a pension under the new policy of the Washington Railway and Electric Company.

GREGOR CLANSMEN COMING.

Members of Society From All Parts of Country Expected.

Members of the American Clan Gregor Society will come from all over the United States to attend the annual two-day meeting of the organization which convenes tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the New Exhibit House. There will be sessions tomorrow afternoon and night, and Friday morning.

The daytime sessions will be devoted to the reading of historical papers and to business, while the sessions Thursday and Friday nights will be given over to receptions and entertainment features. Sir Malcolm Gregor of Scotland, now fighting in the war, is chief of Clan Gregor. Dr. Edward May Magruder of Charlottesville, Va., is chief of the American Clan Gregor Society.

To Break Ground for School Building

Ground was broken this afternoon for the new preparatory school for Georgetown University, to be built on a site on the Rockville Pike about nine miles from the university. Mr. John Bonano, apostolic delegate, is to lift the first spadeful of earth, and is to address the gathering of alumni and friends of the university while the sessions Thursday and Friday nights will be given over to receptions and entertainment features. Sir Malcolm Gregor of Scotland, now fighting in the war, is chief of Clan Gregor. Dr. Edward May Magruder of Charlottesville, Va., is chief of the American Clan Gregor Society.

"Exams" for Swimming Teachers.

Applicants for positions as instructors of swimming, both male and female, for new Central High School, are being examined at the school today. An examination will also be held at this time for filling the position of musical assistant. All positions pay \$500 a year.

James H. Bots Promoted.

James H. Bots, senior accountant in the public utilities commission, has been promoted to the position of stationer, to succeed J. G. Williams, whose resignation becomes effective November 1. The promotion carries a 10 per cent increase in salary from \$100.00 to \$200.00 a month.

TAKE FIRM FROM BLACKLIST.

British Officials Lift Ban on Petroleum Products Company.

The State Department is informed that the Petroleum Products Company of San Francisco has been removed from the British trade black list. No reason was given either as to why the firm had been placed on the black list in the first place or as to why it was removed.

Of thirty-five firms in the United States still on the list two are British, two are mere trade names unknown to

the authorities and several others German or Austrian agencies. The total of American firms blacklisted is not over thirty.

The British reply to the Washington note protesting against the black list has not yet been received.

American Architects Asked to Bid.

American architects have been invited by the government of Australia to participate in the international competition in designing the federal parliament house at the new capital city of Canberra in Australia, and the date of closing the competition has been extended to January 31, 1917.

Pope to Create Cardinals.

ROME, via Paris, October 25.—Pope Benedict has decided to hold a secret consistory December 7, at which he will create new cardinals. The red hat will be conferred on Mgr. Count Staffele Scapinelli, former papal nuncio at Vienna, and Mgr. Fruewirth, former nuncio at Munich. Mgr. Fruewirth will be replaced at Munich by Mgr. Aversa, papal nuncio in Brazil, who is now on his way to Rome. At the consistory Pope Benedict will deliver an allocution, in which he will discuss the European situation and pray for a cessation of the war.

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"In playing the Aeolian-Vocalion you experience a fascination no other phonograph can supply. You take in your hand the Graduola—the exclusive control feature of the Aeolian-Vocalion. You press it—and a miracle of the phonograph occurs. The music responds to your pressure. It ebbs and flows in softened cadences or swelling harmonies as you shade it.

"And you are thrilled by a new experience, a new sensation in music, to which you completely surrender yourself as the Vocalion attunes itself to every variation of your mood. You try a flute selection, a violin, a 'cello, even the human voice or the whole orchestral choir, and with each you seem to realize its very spirit. The pathos becomes intensified, the dramatic parts brought out into a brilliant contrast.

"But, perhaps, you wish to play the record unchanged?—and without the necessity of yourself manipulating the instrument? You may do so, for the Graduola is but an added privilege given by the Vocalion. Even then you will realize the wonderful superiority of Vocalion tone.

"Thus each delicate freshness of instrumental tone is brought forth, with a limpid purity, from all the rest. Then, too, the lower tones suffer nothing in contrast with the higher. You can look for, and find, richness, fullness, depth of beautiful tone such as only this great, new phonograph can reproduce."

Aeolian-Vocalions cost from
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